

BOSTON RECORDER.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1817.

VOL. II.

MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF PROTESTANT
MISSIONS & MISSIONARIES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

[Continued from page 115.]

HIGH KRALA.

Africa, about 300 miles from

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1813.

Charles Facat.

HOPE.

Cortenay, in Guiana, South

among the Arawack Indians.

BRETHREN.—1753.

John Geth, John Hafu.

This settlement was destroyed

present missionaries are not

so acquainted with the Araw-

acus discourse in it, but are

sufficiently.

SOPEDALE.

Among the Esquimaux.

BRETHREN.—1782.

Soren Anderson,

Adam Kunath,

Lewis Mordhardt.

He prospers, especially among

inhabitants, 128, of whom

are communicants; and 44 communicants.

Parts of the New Testament

translated into the Esquimaux

ROLE OF FRANCE.

Indian Ocean—the inhabitants

French Colonists.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1814.

John Le Brun.

JAMAICA.

West India Island.

BRETHREN.—1714.

John Becker,

Grunder, Thomas Ward.

Was named, BOGUE, MESO-

CARNEL.

METHODISTS.—1789.

BOSTON.

John Shipman.

MAINE TOWN.

William Ratcliffe.

BLAST BAY.

Henry, (likely dead.)

THE ROCK.

John Colmar.

Communicants have been heretofore

and by the Colonial Assem-

bly last, and con-

tinuing, when the ju-

riffice, returned to the first day

commonwealth, the

conclusive. It exhib-

ited wretchedness,

unexampled in

the world. On the part

was offered.

He was again

to receive the aw-

ered much dejecte-

by the court—W-

ay why sentence

on him? He rose

in reply, "I am

The president

follows:

England. You have

the crime against

us all we believe, the

legal right or

privily entitled: and

considered under

you, was perpe-

tual, at the time

he had rendered

and maliciously

to us! Who can de-

termine that verdict

in our favor?

Java.

2350 miles s. s. e. from

population above 2,000,000

the prevailing supersti-

tions are resident here.

BATAVIA.

Capital of the island.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1813.

Reiley,

Joseph Phillips (sailed.)

has begun to preach in

and Mr. Trott are apply-

ing. Messrs Reiley and

arrived. The Commit-

tee of the Auxiliary Bible Society

and Mr. Trott with 1000 rupees

for the translation of the Scriptures into

their high sense of his ex-

perience.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1814.

John C. Saffer

Dutch Church; is Secre-

tary of the Missionary So-

cieties in Batavia, and in

Samarang.

London Missionary Society

Mr. Gottlob Bruck-

united himself to the Bap-

tist Society.

May my ex-

ample, and to the

glory of the Lord,

and an effort to

do to Evade my

treasures. Had I

been restored to the Dutch.

Christianity therein.

JESSORE.

Bengal—77 miles e. n. e.

district contains

in the proportion of

seven Hindoos.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1807.

Thomas, (country born.)

Natives :
Sephul-rama, Manika-sha, Nuottoma.
This mission has four branches, each about thirty miles apart.

KARASS.

In Russian Tartary.
EDINBURGH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1802.

Alexander Paterson, James Galloway.

With a view to introduce the Gospel among the Tartar Tribes, a mission was established at this place. One of the missionaries has translated the New Testament into the Tartar tongue, which has been printed, and is now in the course of circulation. Mr. Paterson made a tour in the Crimea, in the summer of 1815, in order to distribute the Tartar Testaments and Tracts. He found at Bakcheserai a Tartar translation of the Old Testament, which he has sent to Astrachan.

The sultan Kairerry Krimerry, a native of the Krim, brought to the knowledge of Christianity under the late Mr. Brunton, with whom he lived a considerable time at Karass, is come over to England, for the purpose of qualifying himself to become an instrument of good to his own countrymen.

KINGSTON.

In Canada.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.

George Okill Stuart,

Missionary to the Mohawks.

John Green,

Schoolmaster to the Mohawks.

KISSEY TOWN.

A town of recaptured negroes, in the Colony of Sierra Leone—population about 400.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1816.

Charles Frederic Wenzel,

James Curtis, (native usher.)

The liberated negroes have themselves built a place for the worship of God. A school has been lately opened. Government contribute in part to the support of the missionary.

KLIP FOUNTAIN.

In South Africa, north of the Great River, in the Great Namaqua country, 550 miles from Cape Town—called also Bethany.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1815.

Leopold Butscher.

John Horton, { Schoolmasters.

Henry During, {

Mrs. Horton, { Schoolmistresses.

Mrs. During, {

John Rhodes, native usher.

A grant of 1100 acres of land has been made to the Society on Leicester Mountain.

A Christian Institution is there in progress, where negro children of various tribes, re-captured from smuggling slave ships, are maintained, and receive religious and useful instruction. The Society wholly maintains at Leicester Mountain 200 of these children, besides 180 more out of the colony; and many others are placed under its care, at the charge of \$1. per annum each to the Government.

LICHTENAU.

In Greenland.

UNITED BRETHREN.—1774.

John Conrad Kleinschmidt,

John Jacob Beck.

The communicants, by the last intelligence, were 455.

LICHTENFELS.

In Greenland.

UNITED BRETHREN.—1758.

John Gottfried Gorcke,

J. G. Fliegel,

Michael Eberle.

Communicants, 299.

MADAGASCAR.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

David Jones,

Stephen Laidler.

Messrs. Jones and Laidler are intended for this station, and are expected to embark shortly for the Mauritius; from whence they will proceed to Madagascar.

MADRAS.

The second of the three British Presidencies in India—the seat of an Archdeaconry—on the east coast of the Peninsula

—population 300,000. The Black Town, to the northward of the Fort, is the residence of the Armenian and Portuguese merchants, and of many Europeans uncon-

nected with Government.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1805.

W. C. Lovelace,

Richard Knill.

Mr. Lovelace for some years instructed the youths in the Male Asylum. He now teaches in the Missionary Native Free School, and preaches in a newly erected chapel in the Black Town.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1815.

John Christian Schnarre,

C. Theophilus Ewald Rhenius,

Benjamin Bailey,</

union with you in those labors of love which it is to be hoped will be made instrumental to the raising a monument to his glory, which may last till the recording angel shall announce to an astonished universe that "It is finished," is one of the most dear to my heart.

The consoling hope was once cherished that the unspeakable pleasure would, in one instance at least, have been afforded me, in the last decline of life, of meeting with you personally, to have testified my approbation of all your exertions in this glorious work. But a kind and merciful God, who knows all my deficiencies, has thought it best in his infinite wisdom to refuse this favor, in which dispensation of his all-wise Providence I do most sincerely acquiesce, firmly believing it will be most conducive to his own glory and the best interest of the Institution committed to our care.

I once thought I had much to communicate to you, but the extreme debility of both mind and body prevents my attempting it. Suffer me, however, as a last effort, however weak and feeble, to say a few words before I go hence.

It is not vanity in me to say that I have labored hard and suffered much in this great cause, occasioned in some measure by a very low state of health; yet such has been the apparent interposition of an overruling Providence, that my faith and hope have never failed, even in the darkest days; and although there have been great temptations to despair of final success, yet have I been so strengthened with the assurance that it was a work of God, and that he would show his power and glory in bringing it to maturity in his own time, and by his own means, that I had determined, in case of failure in the last attempt, to commence the great business at all events, with the aid of a few laymen who had testified their willingness to go all lengths with me. But no sooner had the work been brought to an issue, than the clouds began to disperse, and every one was obliged to say in his heart, "this is the work of God."

Thus, my beloved friends, hath God in his condescending grace appointed us to become his humble instruments in opening the eyes of the blind; in cheering the abodes of primeval darkness with the joyful sounds of redeeming love; in fulfilling the encouraging prophecy of the Angel flying through the midst of Heaven, having the everlasting Gospel in his hands, to preach to all nations, languages, tongues, and peoples on the earth.

This, indeed, is an event devoutly to be wished, and most gratefully to be acknowledged. That such comparative worms of the dust should become fellow-workers with Christ in making the wilderness to blossom as a rose, and the nations of the earth to become the nations of our Lord and his Christ, is an honor in which the highest angels would rejoice. Is there then the least reason for fearing the great result? Shall any one be discouraged at the arduous prospect before us? By no means. Look at the Disciples of our dearest Lord, and compare their relative situation when they beheld their blessed Master given up to the power of his enemies—condemned as a base malefactor—stretched on the cross, breathing out his precious life in a prayer in favor of his unrelenting persecutors—forsaken by all—every one fleeing to his own home, and one even repeatedly denying his Lord and Master, tho' forewarned of it but a few hours before!

Realise their forlorn state when surrounding the risen Saviour, hearkening to his invaluable instructions: he is suddenly parted from them and carried up into Heaven, and vanishes from their sight. It is true they are commissioned to go forth and preach the Gospel to every creature; a Gospel in all its parts and each essential feature destructive of every religion on the face of the earth. This is to be preached to a world wholly absorbed in the works of the flesh; wholly inimical to the precepts of the meek & lowly Jesus: a world in absolute possession of all temporal power and authority. All this is to be done by twelve poor, helpless, indigent, and illiterate fishermen, without power, civil or ecclesiastical, friends, influence, riches, or rank to aid them in calling the public attention to their divine Master; who, though declared to be God as well as man, was crucified as a malefactor, being condemned by the known judicatories of their country. But will it be said that they had the personal assurance of their Almighty Saviour, for their encouragement and support against all the powers of earth and hell? Yes, my friends, they had; and blessed support it was, and under it they withstood and overcame the world. And have you not equal, if not superior cause of trust and hope? Have you not all the promises made to them, with the advantage of their experience and success in the fulfilment of all that he said and did beyond their most exaggerated expectations? Has your Saviour lost his power and authority, or has he not given as much confidence and reliance on his continual presence and Almighty arm to you, as he ever did to his disciples of old? Is he not the same yesterday, to-day, and forever?

As for my own part, I have been looking for greater opposition and causes of mortification than any that have yet appeared. I know the seductive power of the evil one, and the artful cunning of his devices. An opposition indeed has come from quarters whence we ought not to have expected it; indeed, it has been as yet too feeble to excite the fear or cool the zeal of God's people. But, brethren, we are all too well acquainted with the cunning and subtlety of the great enemy of the Gospel, to suppose that he will thus early give up his designs. No; but as you have put on the armor of God, you must not put it off till you have obtained a complete, a decided victory. You must be guarded at all points. Wo be to them who shall be the cause of your trouble. Satan's principal endeavors will be to sow divisions among

you: he will attack your union, by which you destroy his strong hold, in breaking down the walls of partition that have so long separated and wounded the Church of Christ. He will fear your apparent cordial love and esteem for each other. As long as real brotherly love shall continue and prevail among you, all the arts of the enemy of man's happiness may be defied. Guard well the weakest part of your citadel; forget not the solemn injunction of the Captain of your salvation; "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." Stand on your guard; let no argument persuade you; let no vain alarm of danger to your interests intimidate you. Greater is he who is for you than he who is against you. I do know, and have carefully attended to your probable progress. You have an arduous, but a glorious work and labor of love before you: this will necessarily engage all your powers and all your spare time; but look to the great recompense of reward. That you are striving for eternity, not only for yourselves, but for a world lying in sin, who may at the great day of account be found surrounding the throne of the Eternal with hallelujahs and thanksgiving, that you were the cause of their coming to the knowledge of the gospel.—Forget not that your Lord and Master has all power given to him, both in Heaven and on earth; that under his guardian care,—that under the banner of his cross, you are to go forth and complete the triumphs of redeeming love.

Once more suffer me to beseech you to promote love and harmony in your Society as your strong bond of union. God is love,—Love is the fulfilment of the law.—Let it become a common proverb, "see how these members of the American Bible Society love one another, though consisting of every denomination of Christians among us." Let a motto be written in letters of gold on the most prominent part of your hall of deliberation—"By this shall all men know ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." If this, then, is the great characteristic mark of discipleship with Christ, who will refuse to wear the badge as the most desirable trait in his character? The second advent of the Saviour is comparatively near—the harbingers of his approach begin to appear. Hear the language of Jesus himself; "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his father, with his angels; and then shall he reward every man according to his works. Hereafter ye shall see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of Heaven with power and great glory." St. Paul commendeth the Thessalonians for their faith Godward, and waiting for his Son from Heaven. "For this we say unto you, by the word of the Lord,—If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so (as certainly) also who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him, for this we say unto you, by the word of the Lord, that the Lord himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the Arch-angel, and the dead in Christ shall rise first." I rejoice with you, that to accomplish this glorious end, to hasten this blessed event, and to become fellow-workers with God, we are assisting in laying the foundation for spreading the gospel throughout the habitable globe, that the earth may be covered with the knowledge of God as the waters cover the seas; when we may all sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of our Lord.

And now, brethren, beloved in the Lord, I commit you to the grace of that God who hath preserved my life to my 78th year as a living monument of his sparing mercy and goodness, to witness your zeal, activity, and perseverance in his service. May the broad hand of the Almighty cover you; may his Holy Spirit guide, direct, and influence you in all your deliberations and undertakings, and make you burning and shining lights in his Israel. And when the great Shepherd of the sheepfold shall call in his ancient people, the Jews, from the four quarters of the world, may you be found among the number of those who shall be made kings and priests to God.

And now, my beloved friends and brethren, suffer me to leave you under the pleasing expectation that we shall meet again, to unite in that song of everlasting praise that shall proceed from the trumpet of the Arch-angel, when he shall sound the glorious anthem of hallelujah! hallelujah! hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. *Soli Deo Gloria et Honor.*

ELIAS BOUDINOT, President.
To the Board of Managers of Amer. B. S.
Burlington, 5th of May, 1817.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION. In Kingsborough, (Johnstowne, N. Y.)

[Extracted from a communication to the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer, by Rev. Mr. Gale.]

The Congregational Church in this place is one of the oldest of the same order in the northern part of this state. In 1803 and 1804 the Holy Spirit graciously visited us; and also in 1813, 1814, and 1815—this narrative will begin with the year 1813.

Having returned from a journey in September of that year, I found one young man, who had recently obtained a hope, and soon heard of another person, who was under serious impressions. This gave a little encouragement. Some Christians became animated. Our prayer-meeting, which had been continued weekly for four years at one place, was divided into six, held at the same hour in different places. This called into action about six times as many brethren of the church, and collected six times as many people. Though, at first, it was feared that they could not be maintained; yet, through the mercy of God, they are yet alive, and attended by the greater part of our professors, and many others, especially of the rising generation. I visit each of them in rotation; and, in my absence, the oldest brother of the church, present, usually presides. The

blessing of God is invoked, a chapter of the Bible is read, several prayers are offered, Psalms or hymns are sung, exhortations are given, and, sometimes, religious intelligence is communicated, or devotional and practical pieces are read. These prayer meetings have been signally blessed as the means of keeping alive the graces of Christians, and cherishing the serious thoughts of sinners. It is also worthy of special attention, and should call forth our fervent gratitude, that, while God has removed several praying people in particular districts, he has graciously raised up others, and sometimes their children, or other relatives, to supply their place. A conference for young people was established about the time that the prayer meeting was divided, which was attended by great numbers and with good success. Few persons seemed to be deeply impressed in 1813, and a still smaller number obtained hopes. The work was remarkably gradual, like the "little leaven hid in three measures of meal." Much was said about prayer, and God's people were looking to him, as the only helper, whose sovereign power governs all hearts. While souls seemed to linger in the way to death, the hearts of saints were supported by the precious promises of the blessed Saviour, "Whosoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you;" and "Wherever two or three are met together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

A young man called one day to invite me to visit his family to converse with his wife, who was awakened. When I went, the week after, I found them both deeply concerned. He had been convinced of his situation, by reflecting on the absurdity of being unconcerned himself, while inviting me to converse with his wife. This amazing stupidity, ingratitude and criminality, in disregarding the gospel all his days, rushed upon his mind, while at a prayer meeting, and he returned home wounded and dejected. It was a distressing night. He and his wife conversed, and wept, and prayed. They were altogether undone, dead in trespasses and sins, and found no relief till the Lord Jesus found them, and relieved them by his sovereign grace.

In March, 1814, while God's people were praying and hoping, and several sinners were awakened, and a few had obtained hopes, a mother in Israel was taken away suddenly. When she was dying, she said to her youngest daughter, (her only one who did not profess religion) "R— you have lain with great weight on my mind this winter—I have prayed for you twice to-day—but I shall pray for you no more." R— asked, "What shall I do then?" Her mother replied, "You must pray for yourself," and soon expired. The youth did not quickly forget these dying words. She has since been added to the church, which had been bereaved of a mother, and it is hoped that, as she bears her name, she will fill her place.

A youth, after laboring more than six months under conviction, and appearing as one bereft of all friends and about to sink to endless woe, and after having been frequently and pressingly invited to Christ, was brought very unexpectedly to feel disposed to accept of him, if such a sinful creature might be allowed the privilege, and felt all former obstacles removed. It was precious to her to be assured, that all was ready since she had become willing.

A young woman, living in a neighborhood, which had not as yet been visited by the Spirit, spent an afternoon with some that were serious; and, after returning home, observed to her mother, that she thought herself very stupid. But she was not stupid long. Returning from the house of God the next Sabbath, and entering the room where the family were sitting, she cried out, "O, what a dreadful day has this been!" She went on describing her situation till all the family wept. Continuing with great earnestness to seek salvation, she found in a few weeks that her heart was very wicked; and she was almost cut off from all hope, by reading these words: "Therefore hath he mercy on whom he will have mercy, and whom he will he hardeneth."

Though she had always believed the sovereignty of God, being taught it from her childhood; yet she never felt it before. Her uneasiness, murmuring, and rebellion, were indescribable; and she almost resolved that she would not try to do anything: because all her doings would not alter the purpose of God, and he would afterward do as he pleased as to having mercy on her. But it was in vain to contend with God. She could not prevail. If she refused, she alone must suffer. Thus a number of days passed away, till she learned that all the evil was in her heart. One day, when about concluding that she must perish, as it seemed impossible that her heart should ever be subdued, the same passage which had slain her, came to her mind in such a light as to give her some ground to hope her heart might be subdued and her soul saved—"Therefore hath he mercy, on whom he will have mercy, and whom he will he hardeneth."

It appeared that God could have mercy upon her. The whole family now entertain hopes.

It is remarkable that for eight months after the revival commenced, very few young men were awakened. They generally continued stupid, and could go from the worship of God to indulge in their youthful sports. In June, a young man united with the church alone; and it was then remarked, that he was the only unmarried young man in the church, and the only one in the society, that was known to entertain a hope. Praying people turned their attention to young men, and for several weeks, at every prayer meeting, they were particularly mentioned. The hearer of prayer hearkened and heard it; and a number of young men were soon enquiring what they should do to be saved.

In August, September, and October, 1814, the revival was at its height; and afterward it imperceptibly and gradually declined during that, and the year 1815.

While public attention was most awake, meetings were most numerous, so that scarcely a day in the week passed without a meeting in some part or other of the society. This is a matter of course in a revival. But I perceived with a degree of alarm that many seemed to be satisfied with meetings. Private exercises should always keep pace with public; and, if a person will attend 4 meetings in a week, he should spend double his usual time in earnest, secret prayer. For, however important public exercises may be, it is an interesting truth that they will soon become unprofitable, and be forsaken, if not supported by incessant intercourse between God and the soul in secret. A declension often begins long before it is generally perceived; and it begins in the closet. The public mind seems comparable to a wheel, which will roll sometime after the moving power ceases to act upon it; and it begins to roll more slowly immediately after that power is removed. Besides 61, added to the church since the revival, between 20 and 30 indulge a hope, who do not unite with the people of God publicly.

Among the hopeful converts, who have professed religion, the following things have been evidently the fruits of this revival; viz. a decided attachment to the pure doctrines of the gospel, as summarily expressed in the Assembly's Catechism; a general sobriety and decorum in their ordinary deportment; a steady attendance on the duties of religion; a spirit of grace & supplication; a desire to promote the welfare of immortal souls, and a readiness to contribute for the spread of the gospel in the world. I can state with great pleasure, that, for the years 1815 and 1816, the people of my congregation have contributed nearly \$300 dollars for Bible, Missionary, and other benevolent societies.

One thing I cannot forbear mentioning; of thirty-seven young persons, who have professed religion, 25 or 26 are those whom I have catechized within the 13 years of my ministry. Thus it is evident, that a sovereign God honors the means of religious instruction. May he yet raise up hundreds and thousands from among this people to serve him and maintain his cause, when their instructors sleep in dust.

JUNE 6, 1817. ELISHA GALE.

REVIVAL IN NEWARK, &c.

From the Amherst Cabinet.

Extract of a letter from Rev. J. M'Dowell of Elizabethtown, N. J. to Rev. John H. Church, of Pelham, N. H. dated June 2.

"It has pleased the Lord in a wonderful manner to revive his work in this and neighboring congregations. The number of congregations thus specially visited is six, viz. two in Newark, and the congregations of Elizabethtown, Orange, Connecticut Farms, and Bloomfield. In the first church of Newark, a few Sabbaths since, 97 were added; in the second church, Newark on the last Sabbath, 70 were added. The revival on us commenced in the beginning of February. It was signalized by an answer to prayer. It has extended into every quarter of my congregation. I see as yet no decline. The solemnity and engagement appear to be unabated. All ages have been its subjects; but especially the youth, and many quite young, between 10 and 14. Some very abandoned characters have been constrained to bow, and are now the hopeful subjects of grace. The people of color have largely partaken of the precious influence. It has progressed with very great silence, and has been marked with very few instances of what even a cold hearted observer could brand with enthusiasm. The number of those who have been professedly awakened, I suppose, exceeds 500 in my congregation. But I would not be understood to mean that all these have been under genuine conviction of sin. The signs of the times are truly animating."

Bible Classes.

A number of Bible Classes have been formed in the Connecticut Reserve, for the purpose of committing portions of the Scriptures to memory; and the proficiency which some have made in this delightful employment has been truly astonishing. In the towns of B— and W—, three young ladies have committed to memory, and correctly recited, the whole of the book of Proverbs, the 119th Psalm, and the 5th, 6th, and 7th chapters of Matthew. One of the above mentioned young ladies committed all these passages to memory in the short space of twelve weeks. A Bible was presented to each of those young ladies on the day they recited the Book and Chapters above mentioned. These Bibles were given as an encouragement and reward for their diligence. A number of young people in the different towns are now learning the same important portions of the Bible, and are expecting the same blessed gift.—*Chillicothe Recorder.*

Association of Sabbath School Teachers.

On the 31st May, most of the teachers of the Sabbath Schools in Chillicothe, met agreeably to previous notice, and formed themselves into a Society, to be distinguished by the name of *The Chillicothe Association of Sabbath School Teachers.* The draft of a constitution was considered, and adopted; and officers for the ensuing year were elected. The object for which this Association was formed is to establish and conduct Sabbath Schools in that place, by combined, harmonious, and systematic exertion, on principles calculated to lead the scholars to the knowledge of God and the way of salvation, as revealed in the Scriptures.

Rural Liberty.

A few weeks since, a number of ladies in Elington, Con. assembled at the house of the Rev. Diadot Brockway, and as a token of respect to their Pastor and his family, presented Mrs. Brockway with 120 runs of yarn, several yards of cloth, and sundry other articles useful in a family.

On the 13th ult. the young ladies in South-Canaan convened at the house of the Rev. Charles Prentice, and presented his lady with between 70 and 80 runs of yarn, and several other articles for the use of his family. After an entertainment provided by themselves, the pleasant scene was closed with religious exercises: A sermon was delivered on the occasion, from Phil. iv. 3. *These no men which labored with me in the gospel.*—*Courant.*

ANECDOTE.—While Laneel Andrews was Bishop of Winchester, he was standing one day with Dr. Neale, Bishop of Durham, behind the chair of King James I. and his Majesty asked the Bishops, "My Lords, can't I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in Parliament?" The Bishop of Durham readily answered, "God forbid, Sire, but you should: are the breath of our nostrils;" whereupon the king turned to the Bishop of Winchester— "Well, my Lord, what say you?" "Sire, (replied Andrews,) I have no skill to judge of parlia-

mentary cases." "No put off, my King) answer me presently, as I think it lawful for you to do." Neil's money, for he often it

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THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

"No put off, my
presently." "The
lawful for you to do
for he offers it."

RECORD.

TUESDAY, JULY

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receive you within the precincts of Boston; and they pray to be assured, of their earnest solicitude to contribute by all the means at their command, to your comfort and enjoyment during your residence in this town.

They also, confiding in the rectitude of your intentions, and trusting that the powers vested in you by the Constitution, will be exercised with a sincere regard to the welfare of the people, whose precious interests are committed to your charge, avail themselves of this occasion, to express their ardent hope, that the favorable circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration, may with the blessing of Heaven, under your guidance, concur to promote the advancement of our beloved country, to the highest possible condition of prosperity.

With these sentiments, they unite their best wishes for your health and happiness: and that the course and close of your administration may entitle you to the gratitude and affections of your constituents, and the respect of posterity.

By order of the Committee,

CHARLES BULFINCH, Chairman.

To which the President was pleased to make the following reply:—

Fellow Citizens.—The kind reception which you have given me, on the part of the Citizens of Boston, and which their conduct has so fully confirmed, has made a deep and lasting impression on my mind, which you will have the goodness to communicate to them.

No person is more willing than I am, in the discharge of my duty, according to the fair exercise of my judgment, to take example from the conduct of the distinguished men who have preceded me in this high trip; it is particularly gratifying to me, to have recalled, by this incident, to the memory of many who are now present, a like visit from the illustrious commander of our revolutionary army; who, by many other important services, had so just a claim to the revered title of father of his country. It was natural, that the presence of a citizen, so respected and beloved, who had so eminently contributed to the establishment of this government, and to whom its administration in the commencement, had been committed, should inspire an enlightened, a virtuous and free people, with unlimited confidence in its success; and it is a cause of general felicity and joy to us all, to find that thirty years successful experiment, have justified that confidence and realized our most sanguine hopes in its favor. Yes, fellow citizens, we instituted a government for the benefit of all; a government which should secure to us the full enjoyment of all our rights, religious and civil; and it has been so administered—Let us, then, unite in grateful acknowledgments to the Supreme Author of all good, for extending to us so great a blessing. Let us unite in fervent prayers, that He will be graciously pleased to continue that blessing to us, and our latest posterity.

I accepted the trust, to which I have been called by my fellow citizens, with diffidence, because I well knew the frailty of human nature, and had often experienced my own deficiencies. I undertook this tour, with a view, & in the hope of acquiring knowledge, which might enable me to discharge my various and important duties, with greater advantage to my country, to which my whole mind, and unweary efforts shall always be directed. In pursuing objects so dear to us all, I rely with confidence on the firm and generous support of my fellow citizens, throughout our happy union.

JAMES MONROE.

The day was uncommonly fine and moderate, In the whole distance over which the Procession moved (exceeding two miles and a half) the sides, avenues, windows, roofs, and even "chimney tops" were thronged with a smiling population—which could not have amounted to less than 40 or 50,000; of which our fair countrywomen formed a most interesting and animating part. Notwithstanding the condensed numbers in the streets, the procession met with no obstruction—not the least disorder occurred, and the cheerings—which were loud and unanimous—were given at peculiar stations, the boundary, Liberty place, the Mall, State-street, and where the President dismounted at the Coffee-House.

One scene of the celebration was peculiarly interesting. On entering the beautiful lawn of the Common, besides the surrounding beauties of nature and art, an organized avenue of nearly Four Thousand children presented itself in full view to the spectator. The President stopped for a moment—almost unconsciously—to witness the scene; and when he passed, received the graceful homage of this sample of the rising generation, with parental complacency. The youths were of both sexes, about two-thirds boys; who were principally dressed in blue coats, with white under-clothes, and the girls in white. Many of them bore on their bosoms an emblem of the union of parties which existed in this demonstration of respect to the Head of a great Nation—the Representative of seven millions of people—and entwined in a bouquet "the roses red and white together."

The pupils were in the charge of their instructors, and their interesting appearance, decent attire, correct discipline, and graceful manners, created emotions in the heart which thousands felt, but which few can describe.

State-street also presented a gay and enlivening scene. Streamers were suspended from side to side, and the windows of all the stories of the spacious public buildings and houses, were filled with Ladies—whose smiling countenances added brilliancy to the elegance of their attire. Bands of music were stationed at numerous points on the route, and enlivened the movements with national and patriotic airs.

It is the highest praise we can bestow, to say, that these demonstrations of respectful attention to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, were in no instance subordinate to those which were paid to the "Father of his Country," on a similar visit, in 1789. After a short interval, The President was waited upon by His Excellency the Governor, and the other Functionaries of Massachusetts, the late President Adams, and by numerous officers, citizens and strangers of distinction, who were all present.

At five o'clock The President dined in the Exchange. Gen. Swift presided at the table, assisted by Com. Swift and Mr. Mason, of his suite. The President was on Gen. Swift's right, and Gov. Brooks on his left. Of the guests also, were President Adams, Lt. Governor Phillips, and a number of other public characters.

Thursday. At eight he embarked from Long-wharf in one of the barges of the Independence, 74, and with Gen. Swift, Chief Engineer, Gen. Miller, Commodore Bainbridge, Perry, and Hull, the Committee of Arrangements, Gen. Humphreys, and numerous civil, judicial, revenue, naval and military officers, surveyed the outer harbor and its numerous sites, and then inspected the works at Fort Independence and Warren. He returned at two o'clock. As he passed going and returning, the Independence manned yards, and fired salutes;—which were repeated by the forts, and by the revenue cutters.

Immediately after landing, the President and suite took carriage to Medford, to return the visit of His Excellency the Governor, partook of an elegant collation, and fruits, visited the delighted neighborhood, and returned to town, and dined with his family at the Exchange Coffee-House.

Friday, July 4. The President proceeded through Brighton and Watertown to Waltham, viewed the superb Factories there; visited the Public Arsenal at Watertown, and returned about noon.

On his return the Cincinnati of Massachusetts were presented to him; when Col. Tudor, Vice-President of the Society (the President, Governor

Brooks, being on other public duty) presented to him the following ADDRESS:—

To JAMES MONROE, President of the U. States.

SIR.—Whilst meeting you as one of our most distinguished Brothers, permit us especially to salute you for furnishing an opportunity of saluting another Chief Magistrate of the United States taken from our ranks; and to offer you all the assurances of respect and affection which it becomes a Society like ours to present, and which we pray you to accept as flowing from hearts first united by the powerful sympathies of common trials and dangers.

Although time is fast reducing our original associates, we trust that whilst one remains, he will never desert the standard of Freedom and his Country, or our sons forget the sacred duties their Sires had sworn to discharge. We fought to obtain security, self-government and political happiness, and the man who can approve both the principles and the means, can never be indifferent to the social designs which such a warfare contemplated, for among those purposes were included the restoration of good humor, good manners, good neighborhood, political integrity, with a spirit of mild and manly patriotism.

We congratulate you as the highest Representative of our beloved country, that party animosity has, on all sides, so far subsided before the Day Star of sound national policy: And we look with confidence to a wise and liberal administration of the Presidency to produce its termination.

And now, Sir, in bidding you a long farewell, from our lessening numbers such another occasion can scarcely again occur, we join our best wishes, that when you shall seek a retreat from the honorable fatigues of public energies, in which so large a portion of your life has been employed, that your retirement may be accompanied by the applause of the wise, and the concurrent blessings of a prosperous and united Republican Empire.

To this address The President made a very affectionate and fraternal verbal reply:—in which he recognized the services and sacrifices of the Defenders of the Independence of their country, and intimated that at a future time he would give them an answer in writing.

Gen. Dearborn, and a committee, presented an address of the Minority of the Legislature to the President: to which also the President replied.

In the afternoon the President visited the elegant and complete Military Armories in Faneuil-Hall: and testified much satisfaction at their condition and completeness.

He afterwards dined with his brethren the Cincinnati, in Concert-Hall.

On Saturday, the President breakfasted with Com. Hull, at the Navy-Yard in Charlestown; examined the several works in that establishment; visited the Independence 74; returned to Charlestown; received the felicitations of the citizens of the town, and reviewed a battalion of Militia on Bunker's Hill. He then dined with Gov. Brooks, at Medford; returned to town at 6; attended the Sacred Oratory, in Chauncy Place Church, and spent the evening at the Hon. H. G. Otis's.

On Sunday, the President attended Divine Service in the morning at Christ Church by the Rev. Mr. Eaton. He afterwards viewed Col. Sargent's celebrated Painting, representing the entry of the Messiah into the city of Jerusalem. In the afternoon, he attended public worship at the Rev. Mr. Channing's meeting house in Federal-street.

Yesterday, the President breakfasted with Lt. Gov. Phillips: visited the University in Cambridge; returned to town, and reviewed the Boston Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Welles, assembled on the common; and afterwards dined with the Hon. John Adams, at Quincy.

This day, we understand, he will visit Salem, by the way of Marblehead, where great preparations have been made for his reception.

Anniversary of Independence.

The 41st anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town, on Friday last, with unusual festivity, the demonstration being heightened by the participation of the President of the U. S. in them. At sunrise, noon and sunset, national salutes were fired from the forts, navy-yard and Independence 74. The procession of the Executive of the State, was splendid and full; and was joined by the President and his suite, and the Cincinnati, in the Old-South meeting-house: where, after prayers by the Rev. Mr. Parkman, an Oration was pronounced by Edward T. Channing, Esq. The Procession, joined by the President, &c. was then escorted by the Cadets, under Lt. Col. Rogers, to the State-House, where Colation was provided, and at which about 600 partook. The decorations of the area of the house was formed in festoons, stars and pyramids, by the display of numerous musquets, swords, pikes, &c. entwined with laurel and olive. The Independence 74, was tastefully and elegantly dressed in colors during the day.

It is stated, that of the fifty-five Patriots, who signed the Declaration of Independence, only four are now alive, to wit: John Adams, William Ellery, Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas Willing.

Sad Casualty.

Monday, last week, at Patucket, R.I. while Mr. Smith Slocum was assisting in saluting the President as he passed that village, the cannon not having been properly sponged, the charge exploded while he was in the act of ramming it down, and his hands and arms were so much injured, that it became necessary to amputate them both above the elbow. He was otherwise burnt, but is likely to recover. He is an industrious, laboring man with a young family.

A man by the name of Macdonough, residing in the north part of the town, was taken into custody on Friday last, and committed for trial, on the alleged murder of his wife.

On Tuesday, the boiler of the Steam-Boat, proceeding from Norwich to New-London burst, and one passenger was badly scalded.

The Legislature of New Hampshire have elected the Hon. Clement Storer to the Senate of the U. S. in the place of the Hon. J. Mason, resigned.

On Thursday, the new Baptist Meeting House in New-Bedford, was opened for public worship. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Gano, of Providence. We understand the Rev. Silas Hall is engaged for a limited time as minister of the society.

Died, in Washington, June 18, the Most Rev. Leonard Neale, archbishop of Baltimore, and successor in the Arch-Episcopal See to the late Most Rev. Dr. John Carroll, aged 71, after a short and painful illness of only 36 hours. The following was the order of the procession at the interment of this eminent Prelate:—Acolothists, cross bearers, acolothists, students of the college, scholastics, clergy, The Body, acolothists, crosier and mitre bearers, acolothists, sub-deacons, celebrants, deacons, children of the academy, citizens.

MARRIAGES.

In Chester, Dr. Frederick A. Mitchell, to Miss Mary Aiken, of Bedford.

In Newburyport, Mr. Rufus Danforth, of Plymouth, (N. H.) to Miss Sarah Herbert.

In Salem, Mr. John Massey, to Miss Priscilla Carroll.

In Charlestown, Mr. Stephen Wiley, to Miss Rebecca Wheat.

In Boston, by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, Mr. George Harris, to Miss Rebecca Barrett.—Mr. William Marshall, to Miss Susan Spurr.—Mr. Lorenzo Burge, to Miss Susan Abrams.—Mr. John Tates, to Miss Eliza Tufts, of Billerica.—By Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Ezra Brown, to Miss Mary J. Willis.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Tunis, Jan. 20.—Capt. Forest, of the English frigate *Astrea*, has noticed to our Bashaw, in the name of the Prince Regent, that henceforth, he may go to war with whomsoever he shall think proper, provided he comply with the article relative to the abolition of slavery.

The Portuguese Government, wishing to subscribe, to the truce subsisting between them and this Regency, a solid and permanent peace, sent hither the Portuguese frigat *Amazona*, with despatches for the British Consul who was to conduct the negociation. On the 12th of last month, the frigate came in, and the next day, the Consul proceeded to the palace with her Commander, and the negociation actually commenced; but, the Consul having refused to submit to the etiquette of kissing the hand of the Bashaw's eldest son, who, on account of his father's bad state of health, is, in reality, the head of the Government, the Bashaw, out of spite, refused to conclude the peace, although the Portuguese had offered 4000 dollars a year to obtain it; and, accordingly, the frigate sailed on her return to Lisbon on the 31st of the same month.

Brussels, May 3.—The letters from Lisle state, that the French Minister of the Police has been for some time informed that the chief adherents of Bonaparte's party had maintained a constant correspondence, by means of persons who came with a particular mission from North America or elsewhere, and returned thither.

In order to come at the particulars, the Police sent some of its agents with instructions to different seaports, and these measures have the effect that was expected from them. It is affirmed that the French Government has obtained possession of very important papers. If the current reports may be believed, this correspondence discusses the means of favoring an escape of Bonaparte from St. Helena, however, difficult or improbable it may be. It is believed certain that many persons are named in this business, and that those who are not arrested are placed under strict surveillance.

Gen. Dearborn, and a committee, presented an address of the Minority of the Legislature to the President: to which also the President replied.

In the afternoon the President visited the elegant and complete Military Armories in Faneuil-Hall: and testified much satisfaction at their condition and completeness.

He afterwards dined with his brethren the Cincinnati, in Concert-Hall.

Important Report.—Capt. Campbell, arrived at Charleston June 26, in 30 hours from Savannah, and reviewed a battalion of Militia on Bunker's Hill. He then dined with Gov. Brooks, at Medford; returned to town at 6; attended the Sacred Oratory, in Chauncy Place Church, and spent the evening at the Hon. H. G. Otis's.

London papers to May 14 are received in Boston. The British government continued to make great retractions in their army and navy. Since 1814, 221,794 have been reduced from the army.

The Emperor of Russia has renewed his orders for the supply of clothing for his army from the British manufacturers.

DEATHS.

At Goree, Africa, Mr. Edward Procter, only son of the late Mr. Edward P. of Boston, aged 31.

At sea, Capt. William V. Foster, of Gloucester, 25, master of sch. John Willis, of Boston.

At sea, June 14, on board sch. Margaret, of Castine, on her passage from Havana to Boston, Mr. John M. Lee, of Belfast. (Me.)

In Winchester, Kentucky. Mr. John Hawkins; supposed to have been murdered by his wife (or concubine) by strangulation.

In Cambridge, (Mass.) Robert Goldsbrough, Esq. killed by being struck with a piece of timber, flying in a short and local but violent whirlwind, at that place, the 21st ult.

At Lunenburg, (N. S.) drowned by the upsetting of a boat. Robert Bolman, Esq. and Mr. George F. Cooke.—In Norwich, Con. drowned, Stephen, son of Eliza Willis, of Boston.

At White Creek, (N. Y.) Mr. Zebulon Allen, aged One Hundred and Four years.

In New-York, Mrs. Mary Allen, widow of James A. late of Boston.

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POETRY.

From the Christian Register.

Verses written by a gentleman, on seeing the last flower in the drawing-book of his daughter, who suddenly lost her sight by an injury received on the optic nerves in the violent operation of an emetic.

Here, helpless maid, here end thy playful pains ;
Nature hath shut her book, thy task is done.
Of all the various charms what now remains ?
To smell the violet, and to feel the sun.

In liberal arts thy youthful hands did grow,
Quick moving at thy better sense's call ;
That better sense is gone,—their task is now
To twist the yarn, or grope the friendly wall.

O ! fate severe ! earth's lesson early taught
That all is vain, save Virtue, Love, and Truth ;
We own it all that 's fair life's ways have wrought,
But thou has learnt it in thy morn of youth.

Pupil of Heaven thou art ; compute thy gain,
When dullness loads thee, or regret assails ;
All is not gone, for Faith and Hope remain,
And gentle Charity which never fails.

Love now shall glow where envy might have
burn'd,

And every eye, and every hand be thine ;
Each human form, each object undivided, 'd,
From borrow'd organs thou mayst still divine.
But thy Great Maker's own transcendent form,
His love ineffable, his ways of old,
His perfect wisdom, and his presence bright,
"Thine eyes, and not another's, shall behold."

MISCELLANY.

THE DRUNKARD A DESTROYER.

Extract, delivered before the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, at their anniversary meeting, May 30, 1817 : by S. WORCESTER, D.D.

Intemperance is a gregarious vice ; the drunkard does not like to be alone. He seeks associates, and too easily he finds them. While yet in his novitiate, he takes to himself seven other spirits worse than himself, and with them he advances with increasing boldness and facility, to the utmost excess of riot, adding to incitement all the kindred vices and impieties of the abandoned sensualist and the frontless scroffer. By his example and influence some who are near him are induced to follow his pernicious ways ; unsuspecting youth, or ill-fated idlers, are drawn to his haunts ; and a mass of corruption is formed by which many a hopeful individual is ruined, many a reputable family is contaminated, and the community extensively annoyed.

Let it not then be thought, that the object of the Massachusetts Society for suppressing intemperance is one of inconsiderable importance. Of the 33 millions of dollars, annually expended in our country for ardent spirits, no one will doubt that at least 24 millions may justly be charged to the account of intemperance. Of this, if we assign one twelfth to Massachusetts, we shall find our part to be two millions.

Of the estimated eighty thousand drunkards, it were moderate to compute one to every ten to die in a year—suicides by intemperance ; making in the country at large 8000, and in this State, at the rate of one twelfth, 666. Who would consider it a small thing to save the Commonwealth every year, two millions of dollars, and six hundred & sixty-six humanives? Yet this would be but a small part of the good, that would be saved from destruction, were the object of this Society to be fully attained.

The importance of this object has not been duly estimated,—has not been sufficiently felt. It is certainly one which demands combined counsels and exertions. It is one in which all classes of the community are deeply concerned ; it is incalculably interesting to individuals and to society ; it calls aloud on the guardians of the public weal, on the ministers of religion, on all who wish well to the true interests of themselves and of their fellow beings, for their earnest attention and their efficient endeavors.

taking the population at eight millions, we shall make the number of drunkards in our country 80,000. Appalling conclusion indeed ! Eighty thousand persons, wasting property, health and life,—destroying their faculties, their characters, their usefulness,—ruining their bodies and their souls, for this world and for the world to come ! Eighty thousand destroyers, engaged in demolishing the happiness and the hopes of as many families ; reducing to poverty and wretchedness, parents, partners, children ; filling with anguish the hearts, and covering with confusion the faces, of virtuous connections and friends ! Eighty thousand, of different ranks and conditions, spreading around them an infection, worse than of the plague ; vitiating the habits and manners, and corrupting the minds and hearts of their respective circles and classes ; scattering the seeds of temporal and eternal destruction throughout all the departments of the community ! Who can think of the good, which they are destroying from year to year, without the deepest anguish and dismay ? Who can look forward upon the frightful progression, and contemplate the good which they will eventually destroy, and not be overwhelmed with amazement and horror !

" War, famine, pest, volcano, storm and fire,
" Intestine broils, oppression with her heart,
" Wrapt up in triple brass, besiege mankind ! "

But what is any one, even the most destructive of these plagues,—what is all of them together,—in comparison with intemperance ? War indeed is a tremendous destroyer ! But let any one set himself to make fair calculations for the two hundred years of our country's history ; and with the destruction by war, compare the destruction by intemperance, of property, of morals, of family peace, of private and public happiness, of health and of life, of temporal and eternal interests ; and he will soon find the conviction irresistible, that where war has destroyed its thousands, intemperance has destroyed its ten thousands !

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VIEWS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

[The following letter is from the same source as that under the head of *GEORGIA*, in page 94.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on a tour of business in the Southern States.

MILDEGEVILLE, June 7, 1817.

I left Savannah a second time on the 7th ult. wishing its citizens that success in the project they have adopted to improve the health of their city, which their public spirit and private virtues eminently entitle them to. Attributing the autumnal fever, which has almost annually visited this metropolis of Georgia, and forced a great part of its inhabitants to spend their summer abroad, to the practice of cultivating rice on the surrounding lands, they have agreed to pay the proprietors of these lands 40 dollars per acre to exchange their wet culture for a dry one : such as raising cotton, corn, &c. which do not require such excessive irrigation as rice does.

Passing along the sea coast, which from Charleston to St. Mary's, the south eastern extremity of the United States, is uniformly low and flat, interspersed with a great number of swamps, I found the planters in Burke and Liberty counties complaining of the excessive moistness of the season ; many of them had lost their seed on their rice lands, which were then inundated, and some were waiting for drier weather to re-sow their fields. Sunbury, about forty miles south of Savannah, is pleasantly situated near the sea on a river of the same name. The rich planters in its vicinity spend the summer months there in a very agreeable manner.

It is almost a general practice among the planters along the sea coast, to remove, at the commencement of June, to the pine barrens, or bogs, on the sea shore ; there they reside till the first frost occurs in the fall, in log huts, forming small communities, spending the time in the amusements of hunting, company, &c. ; they visit their plantations usually once a week, and draw their supplies of provisions from them as occasion requires.

Some bad effects evidently flow from this annual practice of removing. The dwelling house, on the plantation, &c. less a family mansion than where removals do not take place ; it is perhaps a mere shell, destitute of those improvements necessary for a comfortable residence. There are some instances of men of respectable characters, worth 40 or 50,000 dollars, living

n houses formed principally of logs, without being either ceiled, plastered or glazed. Although the soil is genial, and the climate favorable to horticulture, yet few or no good gardens are to be seen, and orchards are greatly neglected.

One would be led to suppose, that the plantation business, during the absence of the proprietor, must be greatly neglected : but this is not the case. An excellent system prevails, as to the management of negroes. The fields are generally marked off into squares, divided into spaces of 105 feet each, being quarter of an acre. Two of these quarter acres are generally assigned as a day's task for a negroe to hoe ; when done, he may employ his time as he pleases. I found the negroes working on this plan, laboring with assiduity, and an energy I had never witnessed in the States of Maryland or Virginia. They rise and go to work with the early dawn, and many of them finish their daily task before noon. This system renders the duty of the overseer easy, and facilitates the employment of black drivers ; it renders coercion or castigation almost unnecessary, and is highly favorable to the cause of humanity.—Though I have travelled through so much of this country and seen numerous gangs of negroes, yet I have not as yet heard the lash of the whip, nor the torturing cry of a suffering slave.

After passing through Riceboro', a small town in rather a low situation, I reached Darien, 63 miles from Savannah, a thriving place, and extremely well calculated for business, being in the vicinity of the Altamaha, which here receives two rivers, the Ocmulgee and the Oconee. Darien is likely to become the depot for the produce of an extensive and growing back country. Several new houses are building, and the price demanded for water lots is considerable ; but I cannot conceive the scite it stands on to be a healthy one, as it has some extensive swamps in its neighborhood.

In my next I shall detail my journey to St. Mary's, and my visit to Amelia Island and East Florida. I am, &c.

[Another Letter will appear next week.]

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Portsmouth Oracle.

ON THE CULTURE OF VINES.

The cultivation of Pumpkins, Squashes, Melons, and Cucumbers, is yet very imperfect. People will plant and hoe them as their grand-fathers, fathers, and neighbors have done before them, not trusting to their own judgment, or being willing to risk the least by way of experiment.

Pumpkins are generally considered inferior to the squash, in quality, &c. although there are many of them that are really better than the squash, and possessed of richer qualities. The best kind are of an oval shape, soft shelled, thick meat, fine grained, and are most convenient, and much the best for house use. They will bear handling without breaking, keep longer, are much the best for feeding stock, and produce most : they are planted among corn ; and if the corn be cultivated right, (viz. the ground rich and nearly level, and always loose and free from weeds,) they will produce very well ; but it must be expected that they will exhaust the ground in some measure, and lessen the crop of corn. If they are sown in ground as well as in cultivation, in a favorable season they will produce a great crop, and are very useful. Cows may be fed with them when grass fails, in the fall, to great advantage, in lengthening out dairies. They are also very good for fattening of cattle, and to help hogs. If they are planted free from other vegetables, they should be thin. One vine to remain to each rod is sufficient. The ground should be manured and pulverized well. Good warm loam of any description will suit them. A particular attention to harrowing and hoeing should be paid them, the ground always kept loose and free from weeds. In this mode of cultivation they will never suffer from draught : the vine will flourish best in the hottest and driest weather. Pumpkin vines cultivated in this manner in a favorable season will run a great distance, not less than 30 to 50 feet : they will root at every joint or leaf, and will shoot for vine as often, and will receive so much nourishment from those roots, that if a leading vine, well rooted, with a growing pumpkin in cut off near the stump, it will not appear to be materially affected : not even to wilt in a hot day. Be sure to take off the two or three first crops when about as large as a goose egg : in taking off the first it will cause immediately a number instead, and the second time in proportion, and may be continued until danger of being too late for a growth, or to ripen. This mode of cultivating pumpkins may be considered extravagant as to the ground ; but if I was on a wager to get the greatest crop from four rods I would have but one vine and that in the centre. If pumpkins are planted as thick as Indian Corn, on the best and highest cultivated ground, they will produce but a small crop, and those of small size. The roots extend a great distance in a horizontal direction if there are no obstructions. They keep some distance before the vine. I have cultivated a large kind much famed for their size in particular, but with little success : they would produce but few and those green and watery. There is a pumpkin, called "seven yeas," that will keep seven years fresh ; I saw them growing in Pennsylvania, over the mountains. They are small and unproductive, but delicious.

This method of the culture of pumpkins will apply to Squashes with little exception. There are many of the small kind of summer squash, &c. that will not occupy so much ground. Many kinds will not root at the joint as they run. Never have but one vine to a hill, large or small.—Never scrape the dirt about the stump, but have it all level and always loose, especially on top. The ground will retain its moisture thereby, and the vines never will suffer for rain in the driest seasons. Do not forget to pluck off the first two or three crops when small, as observed. In this way you may obtain almost any quantity, and those of a full size from a vine. Sandy loam is best suited to squashes, but they do very well on any rich warm ground.

Cucumbers require similar soil, but can be cultivated to as good advantage on moister ground. They should be at least six feet distant, two in a hill ; put no manure in the holes to any vines, as it is too powerful, and will cause them to wilt and die, and the worms to breed, which get into the stock and root, and often destroy them. If cucumbers are attended to, they may be kept in a flourishing and bearing state until the frost kills them. To do that they must have room to run ; the ground kept loose and free from weeds, and no cucumbers to be suffered to remain on the vines when full grown. Insects, bugs, worms, &c. are apt to destroy vines when small. Tobacco steeped and the liquor put on them is the best preventative for the bugs, and will not injure the growth of the vines. The top, or grub worms, may be boxed out if they are found to be plenty, and destructive.

All vine seeds ought to be sprouted. The vine

seed is tender and most liable to fail from cold rains, or as they cannot be planted till late, and cannot be safely covered deep, the ground is liable to dry down to them before vegetation. It is best not to plant vine seeds until the ground is warm, as they will not grow, and are in the mean time exposed to insects, and get stunted, and will not flourish so well as the late planted. I planted a piece of ground one rod wide and too long, one end with water-melons, the other with cucumbers ; it was high, warm, sandy loam, well manured with hog's dung and dirt mixed ; the manure was spread and the ground ploughed deep. I planted it in hills about five feet distance ; it being an uncommon year for the insects, I lost all my vines (not knowing so well how to preserve them,) excepting one melon and one cucumber : they happened to stand near the middle of each rod. I paid the greatest possible attention to them : gave them all the ground. I soon found I had vines enough for the ground. They flourished, branched, and ran in every direction. I began to learn and determined to carry the experiment to a full extent. I continued hoeing the ground, and when the vines began to bear, I was careful to pluck off all the cucumbers when young, and finding I had more than what a large family could make use of, I invited my neighbors to take what they wanted ; but the vine produced more, and in order to complete the experiment, I frequently would pluck off a perch or half bushel and throw them to the hogs. My melons flourished quite as well. When I found the first melon about the size of an ounce ball, I broke it off, and in a few days I found five or six more ; I plucked them off, and in a short time I found twenty or thirty more ; I plucked them off ; the vine in the mean time flourishing wonderfully, branching and running in every direction ; I then concluded it was time to let them take their course as they might be too late if plucked off again. I had a fine crop from the vine : they were numerous and large. After making free use of them, I harvested two or three bushels besides many that were lost. I believe it is not known but by few, the great extent of the roots or fibres of vegetables, particularly vines. I have examined my cucumbers when in a flourishing state, the vine four feet long, about half grown, and have found fibres from eight to ten feet from the stump. More vines should be planted in a hill than is necessary to stand, and reduced when escaped the insects. Many farmers are troubled with what is generally called dog grass, or a grass of many names : by some it is called fox grass, barn grass, shaw grass, knot grass, &c. It generally grows on good warm rich ground, and most commonly near buildings, in gardens, &c. It may be subdued by ploughing and manuring the ground well, and planting and seeding thick with potatoes ; and by good attention in hoeing and causing the potatoes to flourish, it may be about all destroyed in one season. The potatoes growing stout, thick and heavy, will shade and overpower, and cause it to perish.

Beans may be cultivated in a way to produce all the season. Let the ground be well prepared : plant thin, hoe them as I have advised for vines, and never suffer one to have its full growth on the vines. They will continue to bloom, flourish and bear till the frost kills them.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Utica, (N.Y.) June 17.—The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for the county of Oneida, commenced its session at Rome on Thursday last and is yet sitting. His Honor Chief Justice Thompson presides. The number of criminal cases is unusually large.

But by far the most important and interesting trial was that of John Tuhu, an Indian, of Brothertown, who was indicted for the murder of his brother, Joseph Tuhu. The prisoner was arraigned on Saturday and plead not guilty. His deportment was very decent and proper. The attorney for the Indians not appearing to defend and assist the prisoner, at his request the court assigned Messrs. Williams and Storrs to be his counsel.

The district attorney, T. H. Hubbard, Esq. opened the cause in a neat, clear, and appropriate address to the jury, in which the amiable qualities of sympathy and benevolence were conspicuously displayed in unison with the sense of obligation which compelled him, and must conduct them, to the performance of a solemn, important, and painful public duty. His address, while it informed the jury of the nature of the cause they were about to try, was calculated to excite much more of pity than of indignation towards the unhappy prisoner. The facts as they appeared in the testimony were, that the father of the deceased and the prisoner, was dead, and their mother had become the wife of Gideon Harry. John lived with his mother and step-father, and Joseph had for some time previous to his death, lived with his grandmother. John is about seventeen years old ; Joseph was a little more than a year older, and considerably stronger than John. The last day of the last election (first of May last) Joseph came home, and Gideon, the two brothers, and their mother, concluded to go to Clinton, where the election was held that day. Before they set out, they drank some whiskey, on the way some more, and more after they arrived at Clinton village. Towards evening they set out to return : the mother was then drunk ; Gideon and the brothers partially intoxicated. When they arrived within about half a mile of their home (the whole distance they went was about two miles and a half,) the brothers, who had been before, returned to the house, and Joseph and John sat, and John said he owed him, and threatened to whip him if he did not pay him. Gideon tried to pacify Joseph, and went with John into a house on the road, to borrow the money to pay the debt, but did not succeed. Some hard words were used by Joseph, but nothing more occurred between the brothers on that subject. About half an hour after, they arrived at home : Gideon and his wife went out of the house, a little distance from the door, and left Joseph and John sitting near the fire. There was no other person in the house, and there was an axe not far from John : the distance between the brothers was 6 or 8 feet. Directly after they had left the house, Gideon heard a noise, like scuffling, and the falling of chairs, but no voice. He went in, and found Joseph lying upon the floor, near where John sat, and John in the act of striking his head with the axe. The four remained in the house until morning. The mother (too drunk to know or do any thing,) and John slept ; Gideon sat up and took care of Joseph, and went early in the morning to procure medical assistance.

The mother and John took care of Joseph while he was gone. The wounds were found to be mortal, and no surgical operation was attempted. Joseph died on the morning of the 3d of May.—He had four deep wounds upon his head, one over his eyes, and the other on the top and back of his head. John did not attempt to escape, was taken into custody by the Indians, and delivered by them to the officer who went to arrest him.—After Joseph was dead, he seemed much affected, said he supposed he had killed him, but did not know it. The principal witnesses were Gideon and the mother, both of whom testified with remarkable candor, firmness, impartiality and considerable intelligence. The counsel for the prisoner made as ingenious and able a defense as the facts would possibly admit. That Joseph was slain, and by his brother, was undeniable, but the counsel contended that the facts justified the inference that the assault, which ended so fatally, was made by Joseph. His superior strength, the disposition he had manifested to quarrel, his threat of chastising John, if payment of the three cents were not made—the fact that he must have arisen from his seat and advanced towards John,

led to this conclusion. And they said, if Joseph did attack John, and he was in the heat of blood, seized and used the knife, occasion the death of the assailant, and which he was guilty, was manslaughter. It was admitted by the Indians, and possibly by John himself, that he was entirely unarmed, and John said, if for self-defense, was excessive, and unreasonable. The distinction between the two, however, was clearly established. The jury were told, that if they could find any circumstances which would justify them in finding Joseph guilty of manslaughter, they would do so. The verdict of *Guilty of manslaughter* was returned.

From the facts it is evident, that the which is the consequence of it, are the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

After the trial of the other prisoners, John Tuhu was again brought into court, to answer to the charge of manslaughter.

To the question whether he knew he was pronounced guilty, he replied, "Yes." To the question whether he did not know he was pronounced guilty, he replied, "No."

The Chief Justice then addressed him in a pertinent and solemn manner, respecting the nature of his offence, and desired him to confess his罪行.

He confessed his guilt, and said, "I am a bad man, but I have been drinking, and I have committed many sins, but I have not committed any capital offense."

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